

PRESS

INFORMATION of September 14, 2023

Frankfurt / Main



1980, Republik Freies Wendland, Gorleben, Deutschland
Foto: © Hans-Hermann Müller

PROTEST ARCHITECTURE Barricades, Camps, Superglue

September 16, 2023 – January 14, 2024
at DAM Ostend
Henschelstraße 18, Frankfurt/Main

PRESS CONFERENCE:
Thur, September 14, 2023, 11 p.m.

EXHIBITION OPENING:
Fr, September 15, 2023, 7 p.m.

GUIDED TOURS
on Saturdays + Sundays, 3 p.m.

OPENING HOURS DAM OSTEND
Tue, Thu + Fri 12- 6 p.m.; Wed 12-7 p.m.;
Sat + Sun 11-6 p.m.; Mon closed

CONTENT

ABOUT THE EXHIBITION	2
WALL TEXTS OF THE EXHIBITION + CASE STUDIES	5
PUBLICATION / IMPRINT	10
CONTACT	12

DEUTSCHES ARCHITEKTURMUSEUM SHOWS PROTEST ARCHITECTURE ON A NEW 1000 SQUARE METER SPACE. THE EXHIBITION IS A COLLABORATION WITH THE MAK – MUSEUM OF APPLIED ARTS, VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

The presentation will include a large number of models, photos and a 16-minute documentary movie installation by Frankfurt director Oliver Hardt (“The Black Museum”, 2018) purpose-produced for the exhibition. In collaboration with activists it was possible to adopt a suspension bridge of the tree-house protest camp in Hambach Forest which could be hung in the exhibition room. Another item on display will be the top of a so-called monopod from the protest camp in Fechenheim Forest in Frankfurt/Main that was cleared by the police in 2023. Also on show are loans from the Police Museum located in Frankfurt’s Police Headquarters, including items from the protests against Frankfurt Airport’s Runway West dating from 1980-1.

The main focus of the exhibition is on 13 protests between 1968 and 2023 which took place in Austria, Brazil, Egypt, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Spain, Ukraine, and the United States. The protest camps in these countries varied in duration and featured very different constructions and structures: For example, in Madrid in 2011 plastic sheeting was used to make a canopy over a square in the city center; in Hong Kong and for “Occupy New York” tent villages were created; in Delhi a highway blockade comprised of farm vehicles that were converted into dwellings lasted for an entire 16 months.

Some of these protest movements succeeded in achieving their goals such as forcing the fall of the government (e.g., the Tahrir Square protests during the Arab Spring in Cairo in 2011; and the Maidan Uprising, Kyiv, 2013–4), to speed up the construction of subsidized housing (MTST movement, Brazil, since 1997) or stopping a forest being cleared for the expansion of an open-cast mine (occupation of Hambach Forest, since 2012).

Architecture often played a pivotal role in the protest achieving its aims. During two and a half months of often brutal clashes on the Maidan in Kyiv, Ukraine, the square became more and more like a fortress. By contrast, the Brazilian MTST protest camps are more flimsy structures and thanks to minute advanced planning can be dismantled in just one night by thousands of homeless people.

Hong Kong will be used as an example of how people responded to restrictive countermeasures. Whereas in 2014 it was still possible to block important roads by erecting tent camps, in 2019 protestors had to be more creative and use technically sophisticated methods to get around the ban on demonstrations that was now in place.

The exhibition features a local connection in the protests against the building of Runway West. Between May 1980 and November 1981, the “Hüttendorf”, a village consisting of swiftly assembled huts, blocked this expansion of Frankfurt Airport. It consisted of up to 60 structures, treehouses, and a church, the latter being the only building not to be destroyed when the site was evacuated. Today, the church stands as a cultural monument next to an original section of the runway wall on the outskirts of Mörfelden’s Walldorf district. The occupation of the forest in 1980-1 was also documented by the “village writer” Horst Karasek (the brother of the well-known literary critic Hellmuth Karasek), and is possibly the most comprehensively documented protest camp ever.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE EXHIBITION

Detailed models made at the Technical University of Munich and the Stuttgart University of Applied Sciences (Prof. Andreas Kretzer) present protest camps from the 1968 Resurrection City to the Austrian 2021/2022 Lobau bleibt! movement. Forty “ground-based structures” from the Lützerath occupation, mostly pile dwellings, were documented with photo paper models by Rokas Wille (HfG Karlsruhe). A hanging model of Barrio *Beechtown* by artist Stephan Mörsch also shows a tree house settlement in the Hambach Forest. The tip of a monopod from the Fechenheim Forest was able to be secured thanks to the support of the police in Frankfurt. Also on display are loans from the Kriminalmuseum Frankfurt am Main, which are related to the Startbahn West protests.

Movie installation “Protest/Architecture”, 16:23 min, 2023

To depict the atmosphere of protest movements, director Oliver Hardt developed a film contribution that is shown on a 4.5 x 2.5 meter LED screen in the center of the exhibition. On view is a compilation of documentary footage from eight different protest camps (see credits). The film will be available on the DAM YouTube channel at the start of the exhibition (preview link for the press on request).

Suspension bridge, Oaktown, Hambach Forest, 2018-2023

This Y-shaped bridge with three arms, each 4 meters long hung approximately sixteen meters above the ground in Hambach Forest until May, 2023. A barrio named Oaktown was formed through the interaction with the other bridges, traverses, and climbing nets between the tree houses. Now, the suspension bridge in Hambach Forest has been taken down by the same activists who set it up following the clearance of the first Oaktown barrio in 2018.

Top of a monopod, Fechenheim Forest

Monopods are made of tree trunks up to ten meters in length with platforms on top and connected to the ground with ropes. These are a form of delaying architecture that are designed to prolong the eviction of a protest camp by the police. Unlike tripods, which stand on three legs, monopods rely on guy ropes: if the police were to loosen or cut a rope, the monopod would fall over and injure the person occupying the structure.

Lützerath Wish List, as of December 19, 2022

A list of objects needed in the protest camp in Lützerath was published shortly before Christmas 2022—around three weeks before the expected eviction of the camp. We collected the objects from the wish list with our DAM colleagues and with the support of friends and family. It seems like a toolbox for creating and maintaining protest architecture, though some items are a little puzzling.

Photo collage, Maidan Museum, Ukraine

The Maidan Museum has a collection of over 4,000 objects and documents from the Maidan protests of 2013/2014, including banners, shields, helmets, everyday objects, Molotov cocktails, and catapults. Because it has become nearly impossible to organize exhibition loans from the Maidan Museum following the Russian invasion in February 2022, photographs of a selection of representative objects are on display here.

WHAT IS PROTEST ARCHITECTURE?

Entry "Protest Architecture" from the exhibition catalog, which is conceived in the form of a lexicon:

Protest architecture covers those aspects of protest movements that involve space and intervene in space: by which sites are appropriated, blocked, marked, or defended. The means brought to bear range from the bodies of protesters (who occupy spaces or link up in formations) to the strategic production of concrete-built structures. The result are temporary architectural configurations that are as different in terms of expanse and shape as are the protests themselves: ad hoc approaches come up against carefully planned edifices; hand-crafted pieces alternate with engineering and prefabrication; attempts to create a home-like environment contrast with almost military tactics.

If spaces are occupied, settled with camps, and buttressed by barricades, then the demands and objectives take on a material form. Structures become established, new forms of communication evolve, and utopian models for society emerge. The temporal horizon of the protest architecture depends on the success: if the protesters win the day, then the structures and installations have fulfilled their purpose and can be abandoned. If the protests come to nothing, the barricades, tree houses, tents, towers, and huts will sooner or later be cleared away and destroyed. Protest architecture is a race against time. Who will endure the state of emergency away from everyday life for longer—the protesters or those who oppose the protest?

As spatially separated counterworlds within a society, protest events can be considered "heterotopias"—particularly the protest camps that were first emerging as a protest strategy when Michel Foucault coined the aforementioned term in 1967 in line with his concept of "counter-sites." They are "a kind of effectively enacted utopia" (Foucault 1967/1984, p. 3). Their actual architectural realization arises from the overall conditions and the movement's objectives. For its part, the spatial realization impacts on the protests in a kind of feedback loop. Because it simply makes a difference whether people stand on the outskirts of a city on a traffic circle, or instead occupy a central square, a forest, or a piece of private land, whether they gather in one-person or in communal tents, burrow underground or head for the heights.

The political movements since 1830 presented in the exhibition *Protest/Architecture* have not been selected because the team of curators sympathized with them or felt them to be worthy of support, but solely on the basis of their strong spatial elements. Above all, the thirteen case studies demonstrate that in different sociopolitical contexts and using limited resources, people can create experimental if temporary edifices for unusual communities. What is fascinating about all of them is the protesters' energy, passion, and willingness to take risks.

WALL TEXTS OF THE EXHIBITION (selection):

Is that even architecture?

There are excellent constructions in this exhibition. The combination of ropes and tent tarpaulins (Madrid 2011 and Hong Kong 2014) are reminiscent of the Olympic Stadium in Munich by Behnisch + Partner and Frei Otto. While the climbing nets on Claremont Road in London seem like predecessors of the art installations of Tomás Saraceno. Although a person super-gluing themselves to a street does not actually construct something, for a brief period, a kind of human barricade arises. That is why we do not only define protest architecture as referring to large structures and protest camps. For us, protest architecture begins the moment that someone occupies a space with their body.

Protest architecture ...

... claims space: it occupies a place, defends it against opposition.

... is utopian: protest camps are attempts to live together in new, solidarity-based ways.

... is effective: Whatever is at hand is made available.

... is risky: daring, large constructions that look like they have been designed by an engineer either provide protection or spaces for assemblies.

... is defensive: The buildings have their termination in mind, as “delaying architecture” that opposes eviction, or as robust constructions resisting attacks.

... is domestic (occasionally as parody): there are frequently bathtubs, flower boxes, or other assertions of normalcy in completely abnormal situations.

... is symbolic: every protest structure aims to win over more supporters for the movement through media exposure—something that has been the case since the 19th century.

All of the installations, furniture, and lattice walls were already at the DAM. With the exception of a few bungee cords and cable ties, nothing new was purchased. On the one hand, this all corresponds to one of the principles of protest architecture, that everything has to be cheap and available when you need it. On the other hand, every other exhibition could also be designed this way, regardless of topic. It was important for us to work sustainably and not produce something that was too “protesty.”

CASE STUDIES

13 protest movements presented in detail in the exhibition, nine of which with models built specifically for the DAM:

1968 Washington, DC, USA Resurrection City (6 weeks)

In May 1968, the Poor People's Campaign organized by Martin Luther King Jr. led to the establishment of an approved protest camp with 3,000 people on the National Mall in Washington, DC. The mission: "make the poor 'visible'"

John Wiebenson, Architect of Resurrection City, 1969

For a total of forty-two days, the predominantly Black protesters lived in 650 self-built huts. The camp and the A-frame houses were designed by a group of socially engaged architects. The shelter structures were prefabricated by volunteers and assembled with the residents.

The inhabitants of Resurrection City soon found their own way of handling the planners' scheme and made modifications to the modules. A-frames were painted, moved and reorganized around inner courtyards. Even multi-level structures were built.

Everyday life in the protest camp was challenging: the top-down organization of the campaign led to many conflicts. When the six-week permit ran out on June 24, the police cleared the camp.

1980 Gorleben, Federal Republic of Germany Free Republic of Wendland (33 days)

In May 1980, opponents of nuclear power occupied a site near Gorleben where deep drilling for a planned nuclear waste repository was to be carried out. They set up the "Free Republic of Wendland," a protest camp with 800 people who lived together in a utopian alternative enclave for thirty-three days.

In the last weeks before the eviction, a 12-meter-high pile construction was set up in the hut village. How to defend the tower made the division of the movement into "nonviolent" and "militant" factions all the more visible.

When the Gorleben salt dome was ruled out as a final repository in 2020, four decades of protest came to a successful end.

"If everyone sits on the ground, such an eviction is over in no time. With a tower, you can make it harder for the police." (Sigurd Elert, Occupier)

1980–1981 Frankfurt am Main, Federal Republic of Germany Runway 18 West (17 months)

In May 1980, a protest camp was set up in the southwest of Frankfurt on the construction site of the Startbahn West (Runway 18 West). The protests were directed against the clearing of 129 hectares of forest and against already considerable aircraft noise pollution.

"Although the onset of winter [...] have led to a 'functionalization' of the buildings, a creative diversity is expressed here; a sensually aesthetic approach to materials is discernible, which allows ornamentation to emerge from the imaginative handling of things." (Ulrich Cremer, Architect)

At the beginning of November 1981, the police cleared the hut village, which they described as the “logistical center” of the “perpetrators of violence” (Polizeiliche Maßnahmen, 1984)
Protests continued beyond the completion of the runway in 1984 up until 1987, when two police officers were shot dead during a demonstration marking the sixth anniversary of the eviction.
Near Frankfurt Airport, the rebuilt hut church commemorates the resistance to the Startbahn West.

2011–2013 Cairo, Egypt

Tahrir Square (“Arab Spring”)

(18 days / 2,5 years)

From 2011 to 2013, the otherwise busy roundabout Tahrir Square in downtown Cairo was repeatedly the scene of mass protests and protest camps. The first protest wave was directed against the regime of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. Hundreds of thousands called for his resign, for political reforms, as well as for better living conditions and more social justice.
During the eighteen-day-long revolution in early 2011, the situation repeatedly escalated into violence that resulted in countless deaths. Nevertheless, many occupiers perceived the “Republic of Tahrir” as a utopian microcosm—which often possessed the atmosphere of a festival. To avoid attacks by the police and military as well as people who sympathized with the authorities, activists set up a safe zone protected with barricades and carried out access controls.

2011 Madrid, Spain

Movimiento 15M (4 weeks)

The 15M Movement (named after the day on which it started, May 15, 2011) was an alliance of countless different initiatives in Spain that took a stand against the impact of the debt crisis (following the financial crisis of 2008).

“The idea of [occupying] the central square of a town or city and setting up camp was directly inspired by the series of successive revolutions which had just started to take place in the Arab world.” (Julia Ramírez Blanco, Protester and art historian)

A protest camp on Puerta del Sol in Madrid existed for four weeks. The over 300 occupiers created a tent roof spanning the entire square, made of ropes and tarpaulins tied between streetlamps and self-made supports.

2011 New York, USA

Occupy Wall Street (60 days)

In fall 2011 the Zuccotti Park in New York City’s financial district was occupied for a total of sixty days. The protest was intended to oppose the outcome of the global financial crisis and the dominance of big corporations.

Since the use of megaphones in public space in New York is subject to prior official approval, the “human microphone” was developed: choir-like, the entire General Assembly repeated the speeches sentence by sentence, enabling everyone in the park to understand it.

The Occupy Wall Street model gave rise to a global movement in some ninety different countries, most of which survived far longer than the initial New York one.

The dome tents which, in the course of the spread of the movement, became the identifier of Occupy, were not originally in evidence in Zuccotti Park. Initially, the occupiers sought to get by without the privatizing effect of tents, sleeping instead on mattresses and mats under the open sky. Only when a cold spell set in at the end of October, the number of individual tents mushroomed.

2012–today Hambach Forest, Federal Republic of Germany

Hambi Stays! protests (12 years so far)

In the Hambach Forest, climate activists have built several generations of tree house settlements since 2012 to block the logging of the forest for the expansion of the Hambach open-pit lignite mine. Rarely before have protest camps consisted of such large and numerous tree houses connected in such complex ways by traverses, bridges, and nets. The use of ropes to fix the constructions not only protects the trees themselves but also facilitates the dismantling and reuse of many building materials. The eviction in October 2018 to end the forest occupation was the largest police operation in the history of North Rhine-Westphalia to date. The regulatory authorities had argued that the tree houses were “physical facilities” in which there was an acute fire risk due to the partly installed kitchens and electrical lines.

2013–2014 Kyiv, Ukraine

Maidan Protests (3 months)

In December 2013, an initially small number of protesters occupied the symbolic Maidan Nezalezhnosti (Independence Square) in Kyiv. Over the course of the following weeks, a broad protest movement led by groups of different political orientations evolved around a protest camp with thousands of occupiers. Many of the protesters lived in the over 200 tents and huts set up on Maidan, often together with people from the same region. High Barricades made from tires, plywood, paving stones, and sandbags were built at the entrances of the protest camp.

A few days after the demonstrators forced Viktor Yanukovych’s government to resign, Russia invaded the Crimean Peninsula.

“When the police tried to evict Maidan, the character of the protest camp changed, and it became a fortress with elaborate defense tactics.” (Sergey Ferley, Protester and architect)

2014, 2019–2020 Hong Kong

Umbrella Movement 2014 (3 months) and 2019 protests (1 year)

In 2014, Beijing sought to restrict Hong Kong citizens’ universal suffrage, and in 2019, the Hong Kong government, with its close ties to Beijing, planned a law enabling offenders to be extradited to China. The protest movements used the urban space in very different ways, as between 2014 and 2019, policies in Hong Kong had become substantially more repressive.

During the Umbrella Movement of 2014, activists occupied the bustling business districts and established three utopian protest camps.

The largest of the protest camps in Admiralty district was mainly inhabited by students. In Mong Kok, by contrast, a camp arose inhabited by workers and haulage drivers, and where there were repeatedly conflicts with the police.

The protest tactics in 2019 were inspired by a quote from Hong Kong’s martial arts superstar Bruce Lee. “Be water, my friend!” contrasted starkly with the site-specific 2014 strategy and instead emphasized decentralized leadership, spontaneous actions, and avoiding confrontations with the police. By means of Bluetooth chains, information could be swapped anonymously and swiftly between cell phones.

While the 2014 Umbrella Movement had created the umbrella as a more defensive protest symbol, the identifiers of the 2019 movement were more aggressive laser pointers and mini-barricades erected from bricks.

2020–2023 Lützerath, Federal Republic of Germany

Lützi Stays! protests (2,5 years)

Lützerath is one of a series of villages slated for demolition in order to expand lignite mining at the Garzweiler II site.

The starting point of the protest camp, which existed between the summer of 2020 and January 2023, was the farm of Eckardt Heukamp, the last resident of Lützerath.

The protest camp at Lützerath is characteristic for its combination of tree houses and ground-based structures. A new type of “delaying architecture” was invented with the ground-based structures of a minimum height of 2.5 meters. This is because for all eviction operations at this height, the police have to call in special units.

2020–2021 Delhi, India

Farmers’ protests (13 months)

In November 2020, kilometers-long protest camps materialized on three important access roads to Delhi. Tens of thousands of farmers from different regions of India drove to the capital with their tractors to protest the three contested agriculture reform bills. These sought to liberalize trade and to abolish the guaranteed minimum prices for grain.

Where there was usually busy traffic, during the protests,

a dense settlement of tents, huts, and tractor trailers converted into homes was formed.

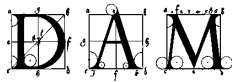
Over a year later, the farmers ended their protests and returned to their villages after Indian prime minister Narendra Modi withdrew the bill in November 2021.

2021–2022 Vienna, Austria

Lobau Stays! protests (8 months)

The Lobau are meadows earmarked as worthy of protection and located on the northern banks of the River Danube east of Vienna. They have been at risk owing to Austrian transportation policy plans for decades. In August 2021, construction started on a feeder road for the highway, which prompted the occupation of various strategically important locations by the “LobauBleibt” (Lobau Stays!) movement and the erection of several protest camps.

Initially, the protest camps consisted simply of camping tents but were soon expanded to include more elaborate structures and community facilities. With the construction of a pyramid made of wood, the movement succeeded in creating a truly iconic piece of protest architecture. In February and April 2022, the City of Vienna had the police clear two of the camps by force and then demolish them.



PUBLICATION

Protestarchitektur. Proteste müssen stören, sonst wären sie wirkungslos. Wenn Protestbewegungen in den öffentlichen Raum ausgreifen und sich dort festsetzen, wenn sie ihn blockieren, schützen oder erobern, dann entsteht → *Protestarchitektur*. Die Strategien reichen vom → *Körperersatz* der Protestierenden, die Räume besetzen oder Formationen bilden, bis hin zur Errichtung von → *Protestcamps*. Diesem breiten Spektrum räumlicher Protestformen widmen sich das Deutsche Architekturmuseum (DAM) in Frankfurt am Main und das Museum für angewandte Kunst (MAK) in Wien mit dem Ausstellungsprojekt *Protestarchitektur*. Erstmals werden Proteste aus baulicher und räumlicher Perspektive miteinander verglichen, u.a. die → *Barrikaden* von → 1848, die → *Türme* der Atomkraftgegner*innen der „Republik Freies Wendland“ in → *Gorleben*, die zahlreichen Ereignisse des Protestjahres → 2011 und die am Reißbrett entworfenen Protestsiedlungen in Washington und São Paulo (→ *Resurrection City*, → *MTST*). Die Ausstellung und diese Publikation wurden gefördert durch die Kulturstiftung des Bundes (→ *Gründerwerk*). Ein Teilprojekt zur Architekturermittlung entstand in Kooperation mit der Wüstenaar Stiftung.

Die Recherche zum Thema *Protestarchitektur* ergab ein weitverzweigtes Feld an Bezügen und Verweisen. Für die vorliegende Publikation wurde deshalb die Form eines Lexikons gewählt.

Protest Architecture. Protests have to be disruptive to be effective. When protest movements extend into → *public space* and take root there, when they blockade, defend, or seize these spaces, they produce → *protest architecture*. The strategies used can range from the → *body deployment* of protesters occupying spaces or arranging themselves into formations all the way through to the establishment of → *protest camps*. *Protest Architecture* is a joint exhibition project of the Deutsches Architekturmuseum (DAM) in Frankfurt and the Museum of Applied Arts (MAK) in Vienna, which seeks to shine a light on this broad spectrum of spatial forms of protest. The project provides a unique perspective on protest movements, comparing and contrasting them in terms of their architectural and spatial qualities, whether it's the → *barricades* of → 1848, the → *towers* of the anti-nuclear activists of the "Free Republic of Wendland" in → *Gorleben*, the numerous protests and revolutions of → 2011, or the protest settlements of Washington and São Paulo (→ *Resurrection City*, → *MTST*), which were drawn up at the drafting table. The exhibition and this publication were supported by the German Federal Cultural Foundation (→ *Gründerwerk*). The project was also accompanied by an educational program, which was produced in collaboration with the Wüstenaar Foundation.

The research into the topic of protest architecture produced an intricately ramified field of interconnected references, which led to the decision to structure this publication as a lexicon.

Fig. (Eds.)
Oliver Elser
Anna-Maria Mayerhofer
Sebastian Hackenschmidt
Jennifer Dyck
Lilli Hollein
Peter Cachola Schmal



Protestarchitektur. Barrikaden, Camps, raumgreifende Taktiken 1830–2023

Protest Architecture. Barricades, Camps, Spatial Tactics 1830-2023

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13 case studies, 68 protest events, 176 entries from A to Z

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Available at the museum shop and book stores for EUR 19.

MOVIE

Link on request

CREDITS FOR THE MOVIE INSTALLATION

PROTEST/ARCHITECTURE, 2023

16:20 min

Written, directed and produced by: Oliver Hardt

Editing: Sanjeev Hathiramani

Graphic Design: Christina Kral

Soundtrack and Sound Mix: Albrecht Kunze

Motion Graphics: Michael Wagner

Archival Footage Research and Rights Clearances: Neopol Film, Producer Tonio Kellner, Researchers

Antonia Best, Carl Seitz

Archival Footage:

Der Mönch von Lützerath, Martin Lejeune, 2023

Der Kampf ums Kohledorf, Iván Furlan Cano, Jannis Große, 2022

Indian Farmer's Protest, Harp Farmer Pictures, 2021

Lützi bleibt, Isabelle Acker, 2021

Do Not Split, Anders Hammer, Field of Vision, 2020

The "Be Water" strategy of Hong Kong's radical protestors, Andy Lo, 2019

Plantando sonhos, colhendo conquistas (MTST Povo Sem Medo de São Bernardo), 2017

Euromaidan Rough Cut, Roman Bondarchuk, Kateryna Hornostai, Roman Liubiyi, Andriiy Lytvynenko, Olexandr Techyns'kyi, Volodymyr Tykhyi, 2014
Libre te quiero, Basilio Martín Patino, 2012
American Autumn: An Occudoc, Dennis Trainor Jr., 2012
Consensus (Direct Democracy @ Occupy Wall Street), Meerkat Media Collective, 2011
Fesseln spürt wer sich bewegt, Deutsche Film- und Fernsehakademie Berlin GmbH, Thomas Carlé, 1981
Der Traum von einer Sache, Roswitha Ziegler, Niels Christian Bolbrinker, Bernd Westphal, Wendländische Filmkooperative, 1981
Protest, Confrontation in Washington, Mert Koplín, Charles Grinker, 1968
Additional Footage: Shutterstock Inc.

EVENTS AND EDUCATION

Starting October 31, 2023, more information coming soon

IMPRINT

PROTEST/ARCHITECTURE

Barricades, Camps, Superglue

Deutsches Architekturmuseum – DAM Ostend, Frankfurt am Main
16/09/2023 – 14/01/2024

MAK – Museum für angewandte Kunst, Wien

14/02/2024 – 25/08/2024

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MAK Project Team Protest/Architecture exhibition

General Director and Artistic Director: Lilli Hollein

Managing Director: Teresa Mitterlehner-Marchesani

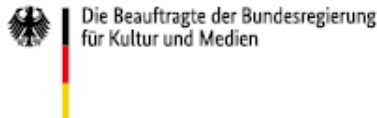
Deputy Director: Martina Kandeler-Fritsch

Exhibition Management: Mario Kojetinsky, Head, Alena Volk

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Foundation



Press images for announcements and reports during the exhibition period at www.dam-online.de/press

PREVIEW

January 27 – April 28, 2024

DAM PREIS 2024 – The 26 best buildings in and from Germany
at DAM OSTEND

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